



Crl.O.P.No.11956 of 2025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 22.04.2025

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE **G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN**

Crl.O.P.No.11956 of 2025
and Crl.M.P.No.7963 of 2025

Ranganathan

... Petitioner

Vs.

1. The Inspector of Police,
St. Thomas Mount Police Station,
Chennai District.
(Crime No.359 of 2024)

2. Suthanthira Devi

... Respondents

PRAYER: Criminal Original Petition is filed under Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, to call for the records in Crime No.359 of 2024 pending on the file of the first respondent with respect to the petitioner and to quash the same insofar as the petitioner is concerned.

For Petitioner : Mr.Nedunchizhiyan

For Respondents

For R1 : Mr.A.Gopinath
Government Advocate (Crl.Side)



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ORDER

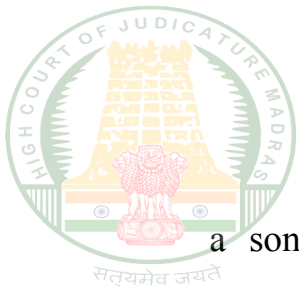
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This Criminal Original Petition has been filed to quash the FIR in Crime No.359 of 2024 on the file of the first respondent, registered for the offences punishable under Sections 332(c), 115(2), 351(3), 324 (2), & 305(a) of BNS, 2023.

2. On the complaint lodged by the second respondent, the first respondent registered the FIR in Crime No.359 of 2024, alleging that on 27.11.2024 at about 12.30 hours, the petitioner trespassed into the second respondent's house and also threatened her with dire consequences. He also abused her with filthy language and also attacked by hands and legs. Hence the complaint.

3. Heard the learned counsel appearing on either side and perused the materials placed before this Court.

4. On perusal of the records, it is revealed that the second respondent is none other than the own mother of the petitioner herein. The petitioner did not only trespass into the house of the second respondent but also attacked her by hands and legs. The petitioner, being



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a son, has a duty to maintain the second respondent. Instead, the petitioner has attacked his own mother and hence he has committed a very serious offence.

5. Further, it is seen from the First Information Report that there are specific allegations as against the petitioner to attract the offence, which has to be investigated in depth. Further the FIR is not an encyclopedia and it need not contain all facts and it cannot be quashed in its threshold. This Court finds that the FIR discloses prima facie commission of cognizable offence and as such this Court cannot interfere with the investigation. The investigating machinery has to step in to investigate, grab and unearth the crime in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the Code.

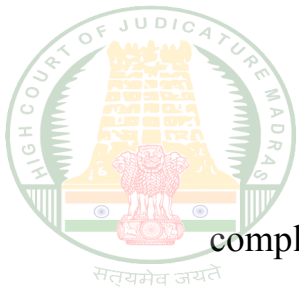
6. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in the judgment reported in **2019 (14) SCC 350** in the case of ***Sau. Kamal Shivaji Pokarnekar vs. The State of Maharashtra & ors., (Crl.A.No.255 of 2019 dated 12.02.2019)*** held that the learned Magistrate while taking cognizance and summoning, is required to apply his judicial mind only with the view to taking cognizance of the offence whether a *prima facie*



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case has been made out for summoning the accused person. The learned Magistrate is not required to evaluate the merits of the materials or evidence in support of the complaint, because the Magistrate must not undertake the exercise to find out whether the materials would lead to conviction or not. Only in a case where the complaint does not disclose any offence or is frivolous, vexatious or oppressive, the complaint/FIR can be taken for consideration for quashment. If the allegations set out in the complaint do not constitute the offence of which cognizance has been taken by Magistrate, it can be considered for quashment. Therefore, it is not necessary that a meticulous analysis of the case should be done before the trial to find out whether the case would end in conviction or acquittal. If it appears on a reading of the complaint and consideration of the allegations therein, in the light of the statement made on oath that the ingredients of the offence are disclosed, there would be no justification to interfere. At the initial stage of issuance of process, it is no open to the Court to stifle the proceedings by entering into the merits of the contentions made on behalf of the accused. Therefore, the criminal complaint cannot be quashed only on the ground that the allegations made therein appear to be of a civil nature. If the ingredients of the offence alleged against the accused are *prima facie* made out in the



complaint, the criminal proceeding shall not be interdicted.

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7. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India issued directions in the judgment reported in **2021 SCC Online SC 315** in the case of ***M/s.Neeharika Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Vs. State of Maharashtra & ors.***, as follows :-

“23.

vi) *Criminal proceedings ought not to be scuttled at the initial stage;*

vii) *Quashing of a complaint/FIR should be an exception rather than an ordinary rule;*

.....

xii) *The first information report is not an encyclopaedia which must disclose all facts and details relating to the offence reported. Therefore, when the investigation by the police is in progress, the court should not go into the merits of the allegations in the FIR. Police must be permitted to complete the investigation. It would be premature to pronounce the conclusion based on hazy facts that the complaint/FIR does not deserve to be investigated or that it amounts to abuse of process of law. After investigation, if the investigating officer finds that there is no substance in the application made by the complainant, the investigating officer may file an appropriate report/summary before the learned*



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*Magistrate which may be considered by the learned
Magistrate in accordance with the known procedure;*

.....

*xv) When a prayer for quashing the FIR is made by
the alleged accused and the court when it exercises the
power under Section 482 Cr.P.C., only has to consider
whether the allegations in the FIR disclose commission of
a cognizable offence or not. The court is not required to
consider on merits whether or not the merits of the
allegations make out a cognizable offence and the court
has to permit the investigating agency/police to
investigate the allegations in the FIR; ”*

8. In view of the above discussions, this Court is not inclined to quash the First Information Report. However, considering the facts and circumstances of the case, the first respondent is directed to complete the investigation in Crime No.359 of 2024 and file a final report within a period of twelve weeks from the date of receipt of copy of this Order, before the jurisdiction Magistrate, if not already filed.



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WEB COPY 9. Accordingly, this Criminal Original Petition stands dismissed. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petition is closed.

22.04.2025

Index : Yes/No
Neutral citation : Yes/No
Speaking/non-speaking order

rts

To

1. The Inspector of Police,
St. Thomas Mount Police Station,
Chennai District.

2. The Public Prosecutor,
Madras High Court,
Chennai.



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G.K.ILANTHIRAIYAN, J.

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